

RUMORS OF WAR

Are About All That Is Heard in the
City of Mexico.

AMERICANS ARE ANXIOUS TO FIGHT
Grand Army Men Offer Their Ser-
vices to the Mexican Government

AND TEXAS RANGERS ARE ALSO READY

Mexico Will Not Arbitrate, and Contemplates in Case of War to Gobble

City of Mexico, January 27.—Nothing is heard here now but rumors of war, which seems inevitable. All the opposition papers are siding with the Diaz government and some extravagant profers of aid are made from foreign residents. The C. O. of the Grand Army of the Republic, has passed resolutions of fealty to the government.

A number of union veterans, including an American general, have signified their willingness to go to the front for Mexico if their services will be accepted. The memorial will be presented to General Diaz on Tuesday by a committee from the post.

nel W. J. McDress.

Captain McDress of the Texas Rangers, who has tendered his services to Colonel R. C. Colquhoun Pate, with 300 scouts, in case of war. Colquhoun Pate served with General Joe Shelby during the civil war and at his call tomorrow he would cross the line.

The president and several members of the cabinet were in secret session all day. It is said the government is now studying the treaty of 1852, which Guatemala ignores. Articles in the treaty are as follows:

It is rumored that Mexico will not arbitrate. The feeling is general here among the Americans that Mexico's cause is right.

Prepare for War.

Should war break out now between Mexico and Guatemala this country would be entirely prepared for the emergency and would have its 20,000 troops now on the Guatemala frontier, ready to move on the

Under Board's notice, without waiting for supplies or having other hindrances, the forces used in the Mexican army are Kingston, and additional supplies are on hand for the arming of any additional troops which may be put into the field. Appearances are that Mexico will operate on both the north and west sides of Guatemala for the invasion of that country, should occasion demand. It is said at headquarters that Mexico is endeavoring to get the United States to purchase by appropriating the whole Guatemalan Republic as a part of the United States of Mexico with the City of Mexico as its capital.

Arms and Ammunition.

Great activity is evident as the government is endeavoring to get ready for the use of cartridges for the use of the Mexican army are being turned out every week and these are being rushed to the border, with other supplies, as fast as steam and sail can take them.

There was a marked relief about the government's position yesterday in connection with the Guatemalan episode. The same guarded attitude is felt when one is in the presence of those in a position to know what is the attitude of the United States. A generally uncommunicative policy is shown. The exceeding delicacy of the situation is evidently fully appreciated, as is also the knowledge that any misstep or a misstep at this moment may plunge affairs into a crisis most grave in its results.

RECORD OF THE EXAMINE

Fire Destroys Five Houses at Elmore, Ohio.

Elmore, O., January 27.—A fire that broke out here this evening at 8 o'clock, destroyed five two-story brick buildings on Main street, causing a loss of about \$35,000. There is little or no insurance. Two girls employed in the American house, Maggie Flynn and Mary O'Malley, jumped from the second story windows, and both received injuries which may prove fatal. The fire is attributed to incendiaries, as

The department was called twice last evening to where the blazes started tonight. The Toledo department sent assistance, without which the whole town would have been destroyed.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED.

Were Left Alone in the House While Their Mother Was Milking.

Columbus, Ga., January 27.—The residence of Thomas Williams, near Gomer, Allen county, was totally destroyed fire last evening. His two children perished in the flames. Mrs. Williams had gone to do the milking, leaving the children alone in the house. When she returned the house was in flames. The little babe was burned to a

crip in the cradle and the five-year-old son ran upstairs to escape, but was unable to get to the roof. No help could be heard by the mother, but she was powerless. The body was found later in the debris. Mrs. Williams is likely to lose her mind over the terrible occurrence. How the fire originated is not known.

there is a loss of about \$5,000 of furniture, books and personal effects belonging to the students. There was no insurance on anything. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Fire in a Michigan Town.
Petoskey, Mich., January 28.—The business portion of Hayne City was nearly wiped

by fire last night. The United States hotel, several saloons, two saloons, and one dwelling house were destroyed. The rooms over all the stores were occupied by families, who had narrow escapes. The United States hotel was not open to the public, but the relief committee had a supper there last night and it is thought the fire started there.

An Inconceivable's Work.
Gadsden, Ala., January 27.—(Special).—About 7 o'clock tonight the barn of Morgan Smith, colored, on John F. Padon's farm, two miles east of Gadsden, was destroyed by fire together with all his corn and fodder. Smith and his family were at church when some sounder set the barn on fire. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

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bargains.

HAS BEEN SOLD

Boston Bankers Purchase the Macon Consolidated Street Railway.

THE MATTER HAS BEEN KEPT QUIET

Messrs. Tucker and Anthony the Purchasers—Mr. Tucker Will Be Treasurer. News and Gossip from Macon.

Macon, Ga., January 27.—(Special).—The people of Macon will be greatly surprised to learn that the Macon Consolidated Street Railway has been sold. The matter has been kept very quiet here and only two or three persons know it. Tucker and Anthony, bankers of Boston, have purchased the plant from the General Electric Company, of Boston. There are \$300,000 of bonds and \$50,000 of stock. Stock has been subscribed for by Tucker and Anthony for clients.

Mr. Tucker will be the president of the company. Some time ago \$500,000 of bonds of the railroad were issued, but only \$300,000 of them have been floated. The remaining \$200,000 have been held in reserve for improvements, etc. Stock to the amount of \$50,000 has been issued.

It is presumed that Major E. T. Winters, the popular and efficient general manager, will continue in his position. He has rendered the most splendid service.

Called to Preach.
Judge Clifford Anderson, one of the elders of the First Presbyterian church of Macon, will leave this morning for Alexandria, Va., to see Rev. Mr. Rice, who has been called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian, vice Rev. Dr. Jennings resigned.

Mr. Anderson will be present at the annual conference of the Southern Synod of the First Presbyterian, vice Rev. Dr. Jennings resigned. Judge Anderson will be present at the annual conference of the Southern Synod of the First Presbyterian, vice Rev. Dr. Jennings resigned. Judge Anderson will be present at the annual conference of the Southern Synod of the First Presbyterian, vice Rev. Dr. Jennings resigned.

The Court Has Returned.

Judge Speer and other officials of the United States court have returned from Austin, where they have been for the past ten days. Judge Speer will hold court in Macon on Monday, on which day the trial of Dr. Frank Moore, alleged Paul C. Moore, will be held. Dr. Moore is the celebrated clairvoyant, astrologer, etc. His trial will prove very interesting.

An Important Convention.
Colonel George M. Feagin, of Houston county, is in the city. Colonel Feagin is one of the largest and most successful farmers in his section of the state, and is an expert in the management of his property. He is attending a convention of the farmers of Houston county, to be held at Perry, on March 1st, to discuss the cotton planting question. He is also attending a convention of the farmers of Houston county, to be held at Perry, on March 1st, to discuss the cotton planting question.

Adjustment of Insurance.
The insurance adjusters are still hard at work on the losses involved in the big fire at the Macon shoe factory. The adjusters are working on the losses involved in the big fire at the Macon shoe factory. The adjusters are working on the losses involved in the big fire at the Macon shoe factory.

Miss Yaw in Macon.
The receipts of the Yaw performance last night were \$1,000, the largest of the season. The receipts of the Yaw performance last night were \$1,000, the largest of the season. The receipts of the Yaw performance last night were \$1,000, the largest of the season.

About Prominent Georgians.
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Methodist Conference to Meet There Next Month.
Bremen, Ga., January 27.—(Special).—Bremen is to have the Methodist-Episcopal annual conference February 6th to 13th. The conference will be held at the Bremen Hotel. The conference will be held at the Bremen Hotel.

Ex-Judge A. P. Pate, of Hawkinsville, is another visitor to Macon today, who is en route to Laurens county court. Judge Pate has a large practice in this section of the state, and meets with great success in the conduct of his cases. The judge is strongly opposed to the present plan of electing judges and solicitors generally by the people, and says they should be chosen by the vote of the people. He thinks this will be the leading issue in Georgia politics next year.

Ex-State Senator Shannon, of Twiggs

county, is making in the sunshine of Macon today. Colonel Shannon has some important cases at Laurens court. There he will meet the gentleman he intends to oppose before the legislature for solicitor general. The bar here of the wire-taps. It is not generally known that Colonel Shannon will contest for the position now held by Colonel Egan, but such is the fact. It will be an interesting race. Mr. R. H. Plant has returned from Atlanta, where he has been attending an important meeting of managers and agents of the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Plant is general manager of the company for Georgia, Tennessee and Florida. His success in this line of business is as great and phenomenal as that which attends each and all of his large and many enterprises. Mr. Plant's net annual income from his insurance business is easily \$50,000. In addition to life insurance, he owns one bank, is the president of another, is practically the owner of a brewery and out of mill and operates a profit farm, from which he realized \$1,500 last year on the sale of vegetables alone, to say nothing of the sale of other yields. Everything in his hands turns out gold. His home in Macon is magnificent. In addition to the above enterprises, he has other investments. He surrounds himself with first-class help, and never allows himself to fret and worry about business matters.

An Important Convention.
Mr. George M. Feagin, one of the largest planters and most influential citizens of Houston county, is in Macon today. He has called a meeting of the farmers of Houston county, to be held at Perry, on March 1st, to discuss the cotton planting question. He is also attending a convention of the farmers of Houston county, to be held at Perry, on March 1st, to discuss the cotton planting question.

Personal and Social.
Mr. W. P. Dawson, the popular and efficient passenger agent of the Central railway, is doing splendid service for his tourists. He is doing splendid service for his tourists. He is doing splendid service for his tourists.

John Snelson and Dode Johnson, two negro sons, became involved in a quarrel on Jackson street last night and a war of words they came to blows. Snelson stabbed Johnson in the back, inflicting a wound which will require medical attention. The officers could be called to the scene of the difficulty.

Mr. Witherpoon's Funeral.
The funeral of Mr. Robert L. Witherpoon was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of his wife, Mrs. Witherpoon. The funeral was held at the residence of his wife, Mrs. Witherpoon.

Miss Allie Williams, a lovely young woman, was married yesterday to Mr. W. P. Dawson. The wedding was held at the residence of the bride's parents. The wedding was held at the residence of the bride's parents.

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APPEARS AT ATHENS

Evangelist Gales' Services Are Meeting With Great Success.

STUDENTS APPEAR BEFORE THE FACULTY

Making Their Statements—A Betrothal Announcement—Drunk Negroes Fought, and One Is Stabbed.

Athens, Ga., January 27.—(Special).—Mr. W. R. Gales, the North Carolina evangelist, continues his religious meetings with great success. In fact, no preacher ever gained a firmer hold here, with less get, yet availed the \$10,000 damages he was awarded by the jury.

May Smooth It Over.
Several of the young men who are up before the university faculty in Athens to-day, have been in the city for some time. The decision of the faculty will be made tomorrow in all probability. They are through with the faculty. They may have to answer to the city authorities.

Betrothal Announcement.
This afternoon and evening at the residence of Miss P. S. Martin, on Fulton street, quite a number of friends assembled to be present at the betrothal of the betrothal of her charming daughter, Miss Norma, to Mr. Rice, who has been called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian, vice Rev. Dr. Jennings resigned.

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A NEW TRIAL

Granted in the Case of Booknight Against the Southern Railway.

IN WHICH \$10,000 DAMAGES WERE GIVEN

Augusta's Chautauqua—A Delegation to Visit Washington to Take Part in Organization—News from Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., January 27.—(Special).—Mr. James I. Booknight, of Edgefield, S. C., who had his foot cut off in August 2, 1934, while boarding the Southern railway train for home, will get, yet availed the \$10,000 damages he was awarded by the jury.

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DUKE CIGARETTES

High Grade Tobacco

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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A K HAWKES

MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN.

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ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 28, 1895.

A Noble Life Ended.

The death of Judge John Erskine will carry a sense of personal bereavement to the hearts and homes of thousands on both sides of the Atlantic who knew and loved him in various relations of life.

Judge Erskine passed the allotted three score and ten of human existence more than a dozen years ago, but until the very last he manifested a lively interest in his fellow men and in everything that concerned their welfare. The young as well as the old delighted in his companionship, and no one was more popular in the social circles of the many cities which he visited every year.

During his long and honored career the judge attracted and bound to him in bonds of friendship, "stronger than hooks of steel," those of every class with whom he came in contact. He was always winning, lovable and considerate, whether on the bench or in private life—whether he was dealing with the highest or the humblest.

Although a native of the north of Ireland, Judge Erskine spent more than three-fourths of his days in this country, here in the south, where he married, and where he rose to eminence in his profession. He was, therefore, thoroughly identified with our people, and he proved his love for them during the stormy years after the war, when it became his duty as a United States district judge to administer federal laws, which, under the rulings of a partisan or sectional judge, might have seriously oppressed and injured the people of Georgia. In his difficult position at that time he showed that he had the wisdom and the firmness to administer objectionable laws, so tempered by his discretion, that they did not work the injustice and hardships in this state which were so common elsewhere. When his character and methods were understood the bar and the people loved him, and the federal supreme court almost invariably sustained his decisions.

Since his voluntary retirement from the bench on account of advancing years, the judge has given his leisure to his favorite literary pursuits and to social intercourse. He was a man of extensive culture, travel and observation, and if he had been so inclined would have become famous in the literary world. He will leave a fragrant memory—a wise and just judge; a scholar and a knightly gentleman; a loving husband and father; a stanch and loyal friend—what more need be said?

A Wall Street Manifesto.

One of the most interesting features of the latest raid on the gold reserve is the manifesto put forth by the Wall Street banks under the auspices of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Speaking for the Wall Street banks alone, the Chamber of Commerce declares that it believes the masses of the people throughout the country thoroughly understand the situation and that they will endorse the measure of so-called relief which the banks, by means of the Chamber of Commerce and through other agencies, are trying to force upon the country.

The purpose of the banks at this time, as set forth in the resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, is to force congress to give the secretary of the treasury authority to issue bonds in any amount payable principal and interest in gold of the present weight and fineness.

In other words, the Wall Street banks, having hoarded their own gold and turned the demands of their customers into a raid on the treasury propose now to use the very condition which their greed and avarice have created to give them a more specific result in the nature of bonds. The bonds they have been getting, as the result of their connivance with the administration to rob the people, are payable in coin. What they now want is an unlimited supply of bonds payable in gold alone.

In order to show that the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the interest of the banks and controlled by the bankers, it is only necessary to refer to the treatment accorded to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, who made some remarks that went to the root of the matter. Mr. Schiff said there was one point he desired to lay stress upon, though he knew it would not be sympathetic. He desired to raise his voice against the action of the banks. He ventured to say that if we are to pass safely through this crisis, the management of the banks must act in a more patriotic manner. He knew, he said, that it required cur-

ago to say this, but he proposed to say it. The exporters of gold could not help themselves. They had to draw their exchange, having nothing else to ship against it; but if the banks join with the exporters of gold and draw the gold out of the treasury, it is impossible for the government to maintain its credit.

All this is so true that if the Chamber of Commerce were not controlled by the banks, Mr. Schiff's remarks would have led to an interesting and a highly profitable discussion. But this was not to be. Mr. Schiff's remark, he got upon a very high horse, declaring that the banks were there to look out for themselves, and that the government should look out for itself. This is precisely what The Constitution has been saying all along. This is the reason why we have advised Mr. Cleveland to look out for the interests of the government and the people and redeem the Sherman notes in silver according to law.

It is a little singular, if Mr. Brayton Ives wants the government to look out for itself that he and other treasury raiders should insist that Mr. Cleveland should issue bonds in the interests of the very banks that conspire together to make a bond issue necessary. The great mass of the people of this country don't care a snap of their fingers whether the Wall Street usurers and eastern Shylocks can get gold out of the treasury or not. The people don't use gold in their business and wouldn't use it if they could get it.

In replying to Mr. Schiff, who had the temerity to tell the Wall Street usurers a part of the truth, Mr. Ives became very warm in his remarks. He was allowed to go right ahead, but when Mr. Schiff arose to make a rejoinder, the able president of the Chamber of Commerce was rapped with his gavel and declared that the gentleman was out of order. And this was a good deal truer than the president thought at was. Any man who will dare stand up before a gathering of bank agents and tell them the truth, or even a small part of the truth, is out of order. It is always out of order to tell the truth within hearing of the Wall Street usurers who are taking advantage of Mr. Cleveland's ignorance or obstinacy to wreck the treasury and plunder the people.

We have alluded to this incident to show that the New York Chamber of Commerce held its meeting wholly in the interest of the banks and that it was controlled by the bankers. Mr. Schiff left the hall when he found that the bankers had smothered discussion.

The resolutions adopted by the chamber will have no weight with congress and ought not to have. It is said they will be embodied in a special message to be sent in by Mr. Cleveland. We have no reason to doubt that rumor. They are strictly in line with the president's anti-democratic policy, being utterly opposed to the real interests of the people and to the purposes of the democratic party. The democrat from the south or west who would vote for giving the secretary of the treasury power to issue at his pleasure bonds payable in gold, will never be heard of again after the people get a whack at him.

Meanwhile let the banks go on with their raid.

We Should Live at Home.

At a recent meeting of farmers held at Abbeville, S. C., some very timely and sensible resolutions were adopted. The resolutions set forth the fact that the existing financial depression is paralyzing the industries of the country and impoverishing the farmers. This condition of affairs is the result of corrupt financial legislation in the interests of capitalists. As a remedy the Abbeville farmers recommend that the acreage of cotton be reduced and the acreage of corn be increased. The resolutions also recommend that more attention be devoted to the production of sorghum, potatoes, peas, hay and other food crops. There are similar resolutions in favor of cotton factories, and the production of our meat and our supplies. The excessive use of fertilizers is discouraged, and the railroad companies are urged to reduce the freight on fertilizers.

These sensible South Carolina farmers are on the right line, and we would call their attention to the following figures in relation to the corn crop, furnished by The Manufacturers' Record:

The total production of corn in the United States in 1894 was 1,212,000,000 bushels, a decrease of over 400,000,000 bushels as compared with 1893, and a decrease of 80,000,000 bushels as compared with 1892. Fortunately the south had a large crop this year, or otherwise it would have had to purchase its corn at a very high figure, because of this year's shortage. The average crop of the United States for some years has been about 1,750,000,000 bushels, the production of the last two years is over 1,000,000,000 bushels below the average. The country will, therefore, enter upon the next crop year with a very small stock of corn on hand—so small, indeed, that even should we have another 2,000,000,000 bushel crop, as in 1891, it would require all of this enormous yield to make up for the deficiency of the last two years. Even should such a crop as this be produced prices would probably still be high, because of the decrease in 1894. Another small crop following the one of last year would necessarily mean exorbitant prices for corn.

It will be seen from this that it is imperatively necessary to increase our corn output this year. This is the only way to make our section independent and comfortable. We do not know what the future has in store for us. Cotton may go to 4 cents or lower, but if we produce our food supplies, and make cotton a surplus crop, we can live at home and tide over these hard times until there is a change for the better.

Undoubtedly, this is the only safe policy. If we produce too much cotton, and rely upon other sections for our food supplies we shall suffer worse evils of poverty than we have yet experienced. The thing to do is to live at home, and keep what little money we have in our own pockets. When we do this we are not likely to suffer.

The Election of Senators. Should our federal senators be elected by the state legislatures or by the people?

This question is assuming more prominence every year, and some of our leading statesmen, as well as various state

legislatures, are on record in favor of a change in our present mode of electing the upper house. There is a growing belief that it would be more in accord with the spirit of our institutions to have the senators elected directly by the people. Under our present system the senators are comparatively independent of the people. The majority of them are millionaires and the representatives of wealthy and powerful corporations, and when they once become entrenched in the senate they have it in their power to defy the will of the people and block the legislation that is demanded by the interests of the general public.

We are gradually becoming convinced that from every point of view it would be better to amend our constitution so as to provide for popular senatorial elections. We have tried the old system for considerably over a century and it has proved unsatisfactory. Why not change it? If we can trust the people to elect the members of the lower house we can surely trust them to elect the members of the other body.

Trust the people! This is their government and they will never wreck it so long as they have control. The senators are not an aristocratic body, above the people and a law unto themselves. They should be held as directly responsible to their constituents as any other class of officials. The proposed change is in no sense revolutionary. On the contrary we believe that it would promote the stability of our institutions and reform some of our governmental evils.

Congress now has five weeks to do nothing.

An extra session will give the celebrated republican party an opportunity to show the nature and extent of its western split.

Your Uncle Tommy Reed will not be so gay when the extra session opens up with his horrible succession of republican flip-flops.

The top of the morning to Ickelheimer.

The great financial policy of Wall Street: But-ut! There's your gold reserve! Bung-bung! Where is it?

The last part of Mr. Brayton Ives's name doesn't seem to chime in with the first part.

Two presidents resigned within a week—in France and Argentina. Next!

In New Hampshire 70 farms were abandoned last week. Better try the south.

The northern newspapers are in good faith doing more to boom our exposition and our cotton mill industry than our southern papers. This shows that nothing can prevail against manifest destiny.

John Daniels, the millionaire dry goods merchant of Broadway and Eighth streets, is a private in the Seventh regiment, stationed at the car depots at Myrtle and Gates streets in Brooklyn. He had some difficulty with the sergeant of the guard who, by a strange irony of fate, is one of his own clerks. Private Daniels attempted to leave the depot for some purpose, and was halted by the sergeant. The sergeant ordered him to return to the depot. Mr. Daniels refused to do so, and was reported for insubordination by his clerk. Militiamen in both cities discuss the incident, wondering what will be the result after the strike is over.

Mexico has 12,000,000 population, and Guatemala has only 1,500,000.

A newspaper man who has been rummaging among the stock of the booksellers who serve the great foreign quarters of New York, finds that the lives of brigands are very popular. These lives of the brigands are printed in the languages of the countries in which they roamed and robbed. They are sold by the volume, and are bound, and command good prices and ready sales. The reason of their popularity is not far to seek. The great bandits or outlaws took refuge in their time to make themselves popular with the poor and the rich. They came to be looked on as a sort of class champions, who in a rough and violent way, were evening up the common lot. As the most of the brigands were the social inferiors in every land, they felt for bandits the sympathy of the democracy of poverty. Thus Robin Hood found many sympathizers among the poor among the peasantry, who were Saxons and who deemed his plundering of Norman abbots and barons almost patriotic.

Robin Hood has been very busy and has been outlawed, but the story of his deeds has been transmitted to us through the medium of the memories and traditions that are handed down by the most cultivated, generous and brave, who robbed the rich and helped the poor. The bandits of continental Europe who robbed in this century were likewise men who were careful not to rob the poor. They were men who were popular with the peasantry of Spain and Italy to this day. In reality the sentiment with which they are regarded is not so very different from the sentiment which we have for the brigands of the present. The brigands of today, which propose to equalize the common lot by taking the property of those who have more than common.

TALK ABOUT CONGRESS.

Albany Herald: With the national treasury full of gold, the goldbugs, congress has been divided into two camps. The goldbugs and a half a dozen or more different varieties of democrats, and the anti-goldbugs and a half a dozen or more different varieties of republicans. The country seems to be in a bad way. The country seems to be in a bad way. The country seems to be in a bad way.

Thomasville Times: The press of the country still continues to prod congress. It seems that very little, if any, impression has been made on the thick-skinned misrepresentatives who hold seats in the fifty-third congress. There is one consolation: A number of them will soon leave Washington for good.

Albany Herald: The bag which the people gave the democratic party to hold in 1892 will be about empty by the time the fifty-third congress expires. But, all the same, up the day of expiration! Democrats who are democrats on purpose and in principle are anxious to take a fresh start, even with an empty bag.

Jenup Sentinel: The reason congress refuses to do anything, in a financial way, is that it has not the place where to go to another who made no secret of his desire to get it.

In reconstruction times many federal officials were unpopular socially, but Judge Erskine was an exception. I remember that the first time I saw Judge Erskine at a social function was at the judge's residence, where his wife and daughter entertained charmingly, winning the hearts of all by their graceful hospitality and brilliant accomplishments.

Some of us would not have been willing to meet the army officers at any other house, but at the judge's mansion we felt the softest and the most pleasant place to be for dinner, how much would each one receive?

"Why," remarked a bright boy, "each would get an eighth."

"But there are nine persons, you must remember."

"If knew that, but the mother wouldn't want any. There wouldn't be enough to go round."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song of Weather.

He came out in the morning with a linen duster on:
At noon they found him in an overcoat;
And before the sun far westward in the icy skies had gone,
He was muffled in great bear skins to his throat.

But never mind the weather,
Though it keeps us all in doubt;
When we strike July together
We will all thaw out!

He came south from the blizzard and the bluster of the east.
Where he said that it was snowing all about him, and brought down the house with a blizzard.
In a day he met with fifty kinds of weather, at the least.
With a blizzard for the tossing of a dime!

But never mind the weather,
Though it keeps us all in doubt;
When we strike July together
We will all thaw out!

His Modesty Explained.
"The major is one of the most modest and retiring of men."
"What business is he in?"
"Moonshine distillery."

The "leading magazines" continue to reduce their price very low. They are making a praiseworthy effort to come into active competition with the newspapers.

What Bothered Him Most.
Boy (excitedly)—Brother John's fallen in the ice!
The Old Man—That's too bad; I just had a cold of cotton that ice wouldn't bust 'fore spring!

Colonel F. S. Plummer, of the American Press Association, was last week elected an honorary member of the Alabama Press Association. This is a worthy honor loftily bestowed. The colonel stands six feet four in his slippers.

Making Up His Record.
"What does that chap yonder do for a living?"
"Well, when he's in jail he plays the fiddle, and when he's outside he makes 'moonshine.'"

Polk Miller, the Virginia humorist, is having a successful season, and is making the whole country very well acquainted with "The Old Virginian Nigger." He is entertaining large audiences everywhere.

Why It's Wanted.
"All congress wants," they say, "is time to make the skies look sunny."
And this is so; for time, you know, is money, money, money!

Girls are very cheap in Kentucky. One day, through the ice while skating, another day, and her sweetheart, who was standing by, offered a negro \$5 to save her. He did so, while two dozen white men stood by.

The Weather Poet.
I write an ode on violets:
The mercury goes down:
At last I go into the snow,
And—July takes the town!

Alas! alas! I'll have to pass:
If I fall pine trees were trunks,
When I got there they'd all be clear
And people grubbin' stumps!

Some of the great poets should celebrate the famous charge on the gold reserve. There is a fine field there, and the successful leader of the charge will agree with this excellent, inspiring theme.

JUDGE JOHN ERSKINE.

Many years ago, when the writer was a very small lad, his attention was attracted to a handsome and dignified gentleman who was standing one day in McPherson's book store on Whitehall street, examining Burke's work on "Herakleitus."

Colonel John Erskine, for that was long before he had been called to the bench, took the book and from that day dates my friendship with him—a friendship which will always be among the sweetest memories of my life. The book, by the way, which incidentally made me acquainted, was presented to me years ago by the judge with a number of rare old works which will always be highly prized.

It pleased the colonel to find such a small boy bookishly inclined, and after our first meeting he never lost sight of me. He invited me to his home every day during the turbulent war period, and amidst all the excitement of those perilous times he was always the same quiet, self-poised man, enjoying the respect and friendship of every faction.

At that time he had resided in Atlanta only a few years, having come here from New York after sojourning for a time in Newban.

But it did not take him long to reach the front rank of the legal profession, and before the war he successfully conducted some of the most notable cases in the Georgia courts.

Throughout the war he was devoted to the union, and the secessionists respected his opinions. He loved the south and her people, and was ready to share their fate. The people who had been his friends before the war were still his friends, and there was some bitter feeling towards other union men, nobody had a word to say against Colonel John Erskine. The siege, with its baptism of fire, found him still here doing everything in his power to aid to the comfort of his unfortunate neighbors.

After Sherman captured the city and ordered the inhabitants to leave, the colonel took his wife and little daughter north, but was among the first to return after the restoration of peace. His appointment as United States judge was a surprise to him, and he felt that it was his duty to accept it.

While on the bench Judge Erskine was a maker of history. He was the first judge to decide that the legal tender greenback law was constitutional, and while the southern states were in rebellion he was the only judge who refused to recognize the rebellion. He was the only judge who refused to recognize the rebellion.

He had to administer the reconstruction laws and the revenue laws, and although he conscientiously opposed them he managed to do his duty and still avoid inflaming unnecessary hardships upon our people.

To pursue this course and retain the respect and good will of the federal authorities and of the ex-confederates was a task requiring ability and tact of the highest order, but hard as the task was, Judge Erskine accomplished it to the satisfaction of all. If he had given the idea any encouragement he would have been promoted to the supreme court, but he made not the slightest sign, and naturally the place went to another who made no secret of his desire to get it.

In reconstruction times many federal officials were unpopular socially, but Judge Erskine was an exception. I remember that the first time I saw Judge Erskine at a social function was at the judge's residence, where his wife and daughter entertained charmingly, winning the hearts of all by their graceful hospitality and brilliant accomplishments.

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"But there are nine persons, you must remember."

"If knew that, but the mother wouldn't want any. There wouldn't be enough to go round."

TALK OF THE TOWN.

Captain J. W. English has appeared with Edwin Booth in a thrilling melodrama.

That Captain English ever appeared on the stage and that Edwin Booth ever appeared in a melodrama will be news to Atlanta people and to people generally. It is, however, the appearance—the only one—made at DeWitt's Marietta street opera house many years ago. Captain English wrestled the honors of the evening with the great man and brought down the house with applause. It was when Captain English was mayor. Booth appeared in Atlanta and it was a great dramatic event. Captain English had a box and occupied it with his family.

Of a sudden, during the progress of the play, there was a lively commotion in the rear of the theater and people began to rush madly for the door. Every one instantly divined that fire was in the building. The house was packed, and like frightened animals every one jumped up and started to make for the exit. But after a half minute he stepped from his box upon the stage, beside Booth, and commanded the attention of the scattered audience. As one attention of the scene, he told them to be calm, that there was no danger, that the alarm was a hasty one. His words had a wonderful effect, while the struggling around the door almost entirely ceased.

When the excitement was over the fire alarm was sounded, and a police officer by Captain English and a police officer.

Speaking of Captain English reminds me of the many interesting experiences as a railroad man that I have had. He was one of the most persevering and energetic men that ever worked in this field of activity.

For over five years he has endured the hardships of the rugged railroad life, living in camp, and working from 1 o'clock in the morning until midnight, frequently, I have heard him tell of his rough experiences in the cold and rain while riding along the right of way of the line the road he was running. On one occasion he rode from daybreak until 9 o'clock at night to reach Rome, Ga. He was building the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus road, and he was under heavy bond to finish by a certain date. He put a big yellow biscuit in his pocket and started out for Rome. At midday he purchased a bundle of fodder from a farmer and sat down by the roadside and ate his yellow biscuit. He got into Rome almost frozen stiff, about 9 o'clock at night.

This is but one incident of the life of hardship and sacrifice that he has undergone. Such is the price of success—undragging energy and indomitable will.

I have it on able authority that my friend Joe Johnson is shortly to deliver in Atlanta a unique lecture, which will, of course, be clever. I hope this is true. Mr. Johnson is full of his own ideas, and he speaks the silence breaks into waves of melody and the very air becomes instinct with dramatic fire. Thought, in his hour, comes to him in a flash, and he is clad in living words. He understands the technique of talk—the great art of saying things right—and when he indulges in the practice he is like a silver stream, and his speech with him is silver; silence golden only when he breaks.

The maiden-up-to-date is with us. She is popular and justly so. She is a pleasing break in the monotony of conventionality; a charming figure in the uninteresting rank and file of every day women. She knows a thing or two. She has her fingers on the pulse of the times, and she is a young man deserves a medal who gets ahead of her. She is of the independent type, the kind of woman who is not unwomanly. She has the indispensable charms of womanhood, yet a clear knowledge of a great many things that it is well for her to know. She has a way of setting at the truth of things, and she is a woman who is not unwomanly.

When a young man is telling her a lie, she knows her own power. When the sentimentalists and the practical begins. She knows how to live up to her principles. How to make a hint. The art of making charming. The art of talking.

Scott Thornton is once more a familiar figure on the streets and about the hotel corridors. He is organizing a dramatic company, and will venture forth shortly as a star. He will produce his old plays. The other day Scott was standing at the cigar case talking with some friends.

"Do you think friend Kosciuszko fell?"
"I don't know," said John Williams, "but I think it, I think about it," said Scott, thoughtfully and tragically.

Appropos of the recent accident to the State of Missouri, the following from Marcus Sulzer may be of interest. The fastest train in the world ever made from Cincinnati to New Orleans was made by the Duke of Orleans, in three days and twenty hours. She also made the fastest time ever made from New Orleans to Cincinnati—five days and eighteen hours. After making this trip she displayed upon her roof railing forward, for many trips after the time of her run, printed upon canvas.

In the last few years no boats have attempted to make fast runs between New Orleans and Cincinnati, except the Charles Morgan, in 1864, when she made the trip from New Orleans to Cincinnati in six days and ten hours. The Mitchell left New Orleans twenty-four hours ahead of the Charles Morgan. The Morgan passed her at Hawesville, Ky. The Morgan's time was six days and ten hours, including three days and ten hours lost at Louisville and time lost making forty-two landings.

The Thompson Dean, in April, 1877, made the run from New Orleans to Cincinnati in six days and ten hours, including fourteen hours lost in the canal and seventeen hours at lay landings. In 1888 the owners of the Morgan received \$500 in gold from the government for the first boat making the trip from New Orleans to Cincinnati in less than six days. Frank Carter was her commander. She made the fastest runs from New Orleans to Louisville have been: The Sultana, four days and twenty-two hours; the Reindeer and Eclipse, in twenty-four days and eighteen hours; and one year later the Eclipse made it in four days, nine hours and thirty minutes, while the same time as the Eclipse.

Not Enough Film.
"And now, children," remarked Professor Haines, in one of the public schools the other day. "If a family consisting of father and mother and five children have a pile for dinner, how much would each one receive?"

"Why," remarked a bright boy, "each would get an eighth."

"But there are nine persons, you must remember."

"If knew that, but the mother wouldn't want any. There wouldn't be enough to go round."

In Atlanta last Saturday morning Judge Erskine's death was announced. His death was a great loss to the country. He was a man of great ability and high character. He was a man of great ability and high character.

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WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Many Prominent Women to Arrive Today and Tomorrow Morning.

Miss Anthony Will Reach Here Wednesday—She is Speaking in Her Own Defense. Ala. Today on Woman's Suffrage.

A large number of the delegates to the National American Woman's Suffrage convention will arrive here today, but many of the most prominent women in the work will arrive tomorrow and Wednesday. Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Chapman Catt will arrive on Wednesday, coming from Alabama, where they have been delivering a series of lectures. The question of woman's suffrage. They have been delivering a series of lectures. The question of woman's suffrage. They have been delivering a series of lectures.

Today they are in Decatur, Ala., and tomorrow they will go to Huntsville. This will be the last city visited before the convention. They will arrive in Huntsville on Wednesday, and will reach here Wednesday afternoon. They will assist in making the final arrangements for the holding of the convention, which will be held in this city.

Yesterday Mrs. Upton, secretary, received a letter from Miss Anthony, in which she said she and Mrs. Catt had met with the most successful reception during their trip through the south, and that they were very anxious to reach Atlanta, where they were delighted with the journey.

An Oregon Delegation Coming.
Far away Oregon, it is said, a delegation to the convention, and a large number of the delegates to the convention will arrive here today, but many of the most prominent women in the work will arrive tomorrow and Wednesday.

Another prominent woman who is to come is Mrs. Gene Brooke Greenleaf, wife of New York's well-known democratic leader, who is so prominent in politics in Rochester particularly and the state in fact. Mrs. Greenleaf is the president of the New York state society, and conducted the recent campaign in that state. The campaign was for the purpose of having an amendment to the constitution of the state by the constitutional convention.

Speeches were made in every county in the state, and Mrs. Greenleaf was charged with the work. While the amendment was passed, the society did much to further its cause.

President Laura Johns, of the Kansas state society, will be in charge of the main during the entire session of the convention. Like Mrs. Greenleaf, she has had considerable experience in political matters. Last year she conducted a campaign for the amendment of the state law on woman's rights.

Editor Blackwell, of The Woman's Journal, published at Boston, is also expected to arrive, and he is a most enthusiastic advocate of the suffrage question.

Lady Somerset Will Not Come.
"There is one thing we would like to have," said Mrs. Upton, "and that is that Lady Somerset and Miss Frances Willard are not coming to the convention. We would, of course, be delighted to have them come, but they are unable to do so. We do not want the public to think that these two ladies are coming, and then be disappointed."

Miss Anthony's Address.
Miss Susan B. Anthony has issued the following address: "In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of our association in Washington, the twenty-seventh convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in Atlanta, Ga., in DeWitt's opera house, on Wednesday, April 10, 1895."

"The object of these conventions is to educate women into a knowledge of their rights, and to arouse the nation to a sense of the national wrong perpetrated by the disfranchisement of the colored people of the United States, in opposition to the fundamental principles of our government and constitution."

"While Colorado's full enfranchisement of women in 1893, is an encouragement to the cause of woman's suffrage, it is also a warning to the states which have not yet enfranchised women. It is a warning to the states which have not yet enfranchised women. It is a warning to the states which have not yet enfranchised women."

SUPPER

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